NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-THE LIVE IN-WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-HANLET. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-WIFE'S SECRET. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- THE STREETS OF NEW

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-HANLET-SOLDIER'S WIFE-TRIAL BY BATTLE. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Wacousta-Ingomar-Hunting a Turtle-Horseshoe Robinson-Paddy Miles'

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE SHAMROCK BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—Two Mammoth Fat Women-Living Scripton-Dwarr-Learned Seal-Grand Spectacle.—Faries, Tim Haves, &c.—Day and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Brown of Thiopian Sones, Dances, Burgesques, &c.-Liv WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.-The Echo

SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 585 Brondway. - ROBERT HELLER'S VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,

HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic Extertainments—Harlegoin

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. - BALLETS HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, 199 and 201 NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

New York, Friday, January 20, 1865.

THE SITUATION.

It is said that the government is now hourly in expetation of intelligence of the success of movements by General Sherman which will prove even more damaging to the rebels than his late triumphant march through Georgia and capture of Savannah. We give this morning, in full, General Sherman's letter in relation to the present position of the State of Georgia, an extract from which we published a few days ago.

Mr. Francis P. Blair, Sr., will start on a second visit to the rebel capital to-day. What the nature or object of his mission is has not been made public; but since his return from there, a few days ago, it is said that he has had frequent conferences with the President and the members of his Cabinet. Last Monday's Richmond Whio stated that Mr. Blair carried to Washington an autograph letter from Jeff. Davis, "expressing his willingness to send or receive commissioners authorized to negotiate a

armies before the rebel capital to notice. The news of the capture of Fort Fisher and the other rebel works or joicing. A salute of one hundred guns in honor of the achievement was fired in the Army of the Potomac or

On Tuesday of this week a party of guerillas made a dash into Bardstown, Kentucky, and set fire to the railroad station, which was consumed. A Mr. Sunberry was burned to death in the building. The national troops of the garrison soon rallied, and a severe fight took place. in which several were killed and wounded, the guerilla being finally driven from the town and purgued for seve

It is thought that the leaders of the rebel array in Arkansus design to abandon that State entirely. They are said to be concentrating their troops at Camden for the purpose of moving southward into Louisianna or Even the rebel citizens of Arkansas not in the army, have been ordered by Magruder to remove to the south side of the Red river. Guerilla gangs, however, still infest the northern section of the State. Two de tachments of national troops recently went from Rolla and Pilot Knob, Missouri, into the northern and norththese marauders. They came upon and broke up several of the gargs, and killed and captured a number of the members of them. The statement is reiterated that President Lincoln will revoke the orders of Generals Canby and Reynolds for the evacuation of Fort Smith by the national garrison.

Our Consul in Havana has communicated the intelligence that the rebels are engaged in improving the barbon of St. Marks, situated on St. Marks river, on the wes coast of Florida, for the purpose of opening there an extensive blockade running trade. St. Marks is connected. by a railroad twenty-six miles in length, with the capital of the State of Florida, Tallahassee, of which it is the port. The harbor can be entered by vessels drawing eight feet of water.

The Treasury Department is constantly receiving applications for permission to open trade with Savannah. The reply to these is that until the President declares that port open clearances for it can only be made for military purposes, and on the request of the Secretary of War or the Navy.

The Canadian Parliament convened at Quebec vester day. The Governor General, in his address, slinder to his desire to preserve friendly relations with this coun try, and the efforts he has made to prevent further raids by rebels from the province into the Northern States In addition to the volunteer militia now in service for this purpose, he has distributed a force of detectives along the border. He asks for such legislation as will enable him more effectually to accomplish his objects in this respect. He favors the proposed colonial confedera-

The exchange of national and rebel prisoners of we again being proceeded with on James river, under the supervision of Commissioners Mulford and Ould. Six hundred rebel officers and privates from Point Lockout were taken to Alken's Landing yesterday to be exchanged for a like number of our own men.

The extracts from Richmond newspapers regarding the capture of Fort Pisher which we publish this morning show that it was a great surprise to the rebels, and is felt by them as an almost crushing disaster, notwithstanding all the mental contortions induled in to concenthe facts. The Dispatch pretends to consider it "a bless. ing in disguise." The Examiner, recognizing that the fall of Fisher closes Wilmington and puts an end to the blockade running business, commences arguing that the loss of that port "will be no evil in the end;" but immediately after shows that it thinks very differently, by the strongest abuse of Jeff. Davis, his Cabinet and General Bragg for permitting it to occur, and crying out that nothing but the choosing of General Lee supreme and unrestricted dictator can save the confederacy. It also again calls for a convention of all the robel States immediately, and juststs on the burning of all the cotton in Wilmington. And then, again, it is announced that the closing of the port of Wilmington renders the rebel prospects brighter than ever

The rebel Congress has had under discussion in secret seeding for some time some peace resolutions. An article appeared in the organ of Jell. Davis, the Richmond Senty.

This highly exasperated some of the rebel Congress and led to a very exciting debate in their session of the 16th inst., a report of which we publish this morning One of the members, in denouncing the Sentinel article and defending the resolutions, said:-"We certainly could make it to their (the Northern people's) interest ing either slavery or reconstruction." Henry S. Foote has been set at liberty.

In the Senate yesterday the resolution of thanks to General Terry and his army for their heroic conduct at Fort Fisher was adopted unanimously. General Terry General of the regular army. The bill to break down ing that brevet rank shall not entitle the holder to any in crease of pay was passed. A joint resolution for a special to. A resolution that the special income tax due from office holders be collected by monthly instalments, was of the act to encourage emigration was introduced and referred to the Finance Committe'. Among other provisions it punishes any attempt, by improper means, to induce emigrants to enlist in the army. Some private oills were considered, and, after an executive session, the

In the House of Representatives the select committee o investigate the charges of corruption, bribery and malfeasance against Congressman Anderson, of tucky, was announced. The Ways and Means Con ee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of evying a tax of one per cent on the six hundred dollars of income now exempt. The Secretary of War was directed to communicate the record of the court martial in the case of Major Hastings, who was sentenced to be cashiered, to restore \$21,875, to the amount was paid, which penalties were subsequently commuted to suspension of rank and pay for six months. ation that full credit will be given for all men en listed before the 19th of December. officers and men, for gallant conduct at the capture of Fort Fisher, were appropriately referred. The bill making appropriations for the legislative, judicial and execu tive expenses of the government was passed, and the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE

In the State Senate yesterday, after consideration, the State Bounty bill was advanced to a third reading, the only material amendments made to it being that drafted men dred and fifty dollars, and that the Governor, Comp troller and Attorney General constitute a commission decide all questions arising under the law. the more speedy payment of the salaries of the clerks and employes in the several departments in the city gov ernment was reported from the Assembly. Bills were noticed to extend relief to the families of drafted men; also to amend the charter of the People' Savings Bank of this city. A bill was introduced t amend the Quarantine act The bill confirming the Bounty Ordinance of the New York Board of Supervisors was then read a third time and adopted. The bills ordered to then read a third time and adopted a third reading were those for the improvement of Cen-tral Park; providing a parade ground for the military of this city; also to amend the charter of the New York

maranty and Indemnity Company.

In the Assembly the bills reported favorably were those the North River Savings Bank, New York; also porating the Twenty-third Armory Association of street; to incorporate the East River Railroad, New York; to amend the charter of the Bloomingdale Savings across the Kast river. Bills were introduced to incor-porate the National Glee Club; enabling the banks of this State to become associations under the National Banking laws. The bill incorporating the Home for Dis

MISCRIJANEOUS NEWS.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to prepare a paper on the subject of the B procity treaty, stated that their report was still in the hands of the printer, and the matter was postponed until the next meeting. A memorial to the United States Senate from the Boston Board of Trade, requesting postconsensuation of the Bankrupt ted, read, and referred to the Commi ration. No other business of importance was transacted. breaking of some rotten wooden ties and a worn out reil. Two cars, with the locomotive, ran down an embankment to the frozen water of the Hudson river. The doors of the cars were locked, and great difficulty was experienced in recuing the passengers, wounded and partially frozen There was no meeting of the Board of Councilmer vesterday, a quorum not being present. The Clerk ad-

In the United States Circuit Court vesterday, Judge Shipman presiding, Charles White was found guilty o being engaged in a mutiny on board the ship Mercury, in the lower harbor. The other parties who pleaded guilty to the same indictment were then brought up to receive entence. Three of these-Doyle, Kelly and Ander were sentenced to imprisonment for one year; the other prisoners, four in number, each thirty days. Sentence on White was postponed till Saturday.

The crim. con. case of Andrew J. Millspaugh versus

Seth Adams was continued yesterday before Judge Leonard, in the Supreme Court, circuit. The testimony presented some cerious and racy developments. The case will be resumed this morning at ten o'clock.

In the trial term of the Supreme Court yesterday, fore Judge Barnard, John Q. Jones brought an action to recover the value of a promissory note given by Mrs. Grevella, a married woman, who defended the suit or the ground that the note was given for the benefit of her husband. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff.

The business set down for yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barnard, was postponed, in consequence of the illness of District Attorney

In the General Sessions vesterday a motion was made to send John Donovan, indicted for the murder of Kennedy and Wm. George, to the State Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Towns and presented a written certificate of Doctors Simmons and Hodgman, who were appointed by the Court to examine into the alleged insabity of the defendant, testifying that he was unfit to be placed on trial. tempted to poison her children, two of whom died, was indicted for murder. A similar motion was made in her Judge Russel ordered that the defendants be sent to the state Lunatic Asylum. Margaret Smith was tried, charged with stealing a gold watch from Mrs. Eliza Prince, 97 East Twentieth street, in December. The testimony was not conclusive as to her guit, and the jury acquitted her. A number of prisoners, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to a uninor grade of that offence, and were

The skating on the ice of the Fifth avenue pond yes terday was good. The pond was crowded. Among the visitors were Generals Dix and Duryea and their far The Park ponds were also crowded. To morrow will be a gala day on the Fifth avenue pond. A full band of music and calcium lights at night will add to the beauty and

liveliness of the acene. Commissioner Lewis having decided that the internal revenue officers have no right to prevent lists of the names of taxpayers being copied from their books, news paper proprietors are at liberty to publish such portions of them as they may choose. We give this morning a list of the names of persons in the Sixth Congressional district, in this city, who pay taxes on incomes of twenty thousand dollars and upw

housand dollars and upwards.

The funeral of Edward Everett took place yesterday. The religious services were conducted in the First church, Boston. A large concourse, including many distinguished gentlemen, followed the remains of the distinguished deceased to their resting place in Mount Aubarn Cema The preliminary movement for the erection of a statue of Mr. Everett has already been made by some of the leading citizens of Boston.

The following is the substance of a portion of yester days police records:-On Wedensday evening, during a

named William H. Johnson received blows on the man named winiam it. Johnson received blows on the head which produced a fracture of the skull, and from which it is deubtful if he will receiver. Patrick Hays, an ex-policemen; Robert Jackson, James Loahoy and Thomas Cohen were arrested and committed to the Tombs to await the result of the injuries, on charge of being the assailants. James Johnson, a colored waiter examination on the charge of abstracting five hun-dred dollars from the overcoat pocket of one of the cus-tomers. A man named Carl Lewenburg was arrested and Mary Monahan was committed for trial on charge of stealing two hundred and ten dollars in gold from a newly arrived immigrant, named John Beaman. Eliza stealing, in co-operation with two men who could not be found, three hundred dollars from a soldier named Patrick Falvey, in a house of question

The United States hospital transport Western Metropo lis, from Hilton Head January 18, arrived at this port yesterday morning. We are indebted to W. H. Doel, U. S. A., for files of Savannah and Port Royal papers.

The double-ender screw gunboat Lenapee, carrying ten guns, and commanded by Lieutenant Commander S. Magraw, sailed from Sandy Hook at eight o'clock yesterday

Among the passengers who leave to-day in the Transi Company's steamship Golden Rule for Greytown, Nica ragua, is Preston C. F. West, Esq., a distinguished officer of the United States Coast Survey, who has been apthe harbor and river San Juan. This appointment is the result of the application made jointly by the government of the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to the Presi dent of the United States.

Mr. Harradan, our Secretary of Legation to Nicaragua eaves for his post by the steamer Golden Rule to-da Several gentleman also visit Nicaragua by this ship ou subjects of scientific research, for which the field is re-

The stock market was in a state of semi-panic vester day, and suffered a heavy decline. Government securi ties were heavy and lower. Gold was weak, and closes drooping at 2093/. after recovering from 208

The fall in gold unsettled the merchandise markets yes erday, and caused quite a general decline in pri Foreign goods were very quiet, and scarcely anything was done. Domestic produce was lower. Petroleum was in hetter demand at 2c. a 3c. decline. On 'Change the flour market was quiet, and 5c. a 10c. lower. Wheat was inactive, and prices were wholly nominal, this being the case with oats and corn. Pork was decidedly lower, and less active, while beef was steady at previous prices Lard was lower, and in limited demand. Freights were quiet. Whiskey was decidedly firmer and more active.

Our Future and the Policy it Indicates. The great problem of the war is now so near its solution that no human agency can long protract the issue. The question whether a legitimate government, of ninety years' duration, established by the wisest intellects that were ever devoted to the formation of a governmental system, shall be maintained against a sectional revolution, the offspring of restless ambition in a few men. who, like the first arch rebel, believe that it is "better to reign in hell than serve in heaven," must be decided within a very brief period.

Geographically the rebellion is reduced within a mere span. A portion of Old Virginia and a few cities on the Atlantic coast are all the battle fields that are now left, and the capture of Fort Fisher virtually confines the rebo coast line to the cities of Charleston, Mobile and Wilmington, and the city and port of Galveston. We hold the ports of the three former places, and have so blockaded Galveston as to effectually render it worthless to the enemy. Its military strength is scattered between the army of General Lee, near Richmond. and the army of General Hood, on the south bank of the Tennessee-the one held in check by Grant, the other rendered worthless by Thomas. Should the latter desire to join his forces with those of Sherman by a march through Tennessee there is nothing to prevent him; and should Sherman advance upon Richmond by way of the Carolinas, the rebel capital could be crushed like an eggshell in the hands of a giant. The trans-Mississippi operations, upon which the rebel journals lay so much volume of the war. They are not worth basing any calculations upon, because they are but waifs and strays upon the current, and can no longer affect the general result. In a political sense the rebellion is eating out its own vitals by internal dissensions between leaders and people, and by the voluntary abolition of slavery in the border States, and its forced abolition by Jeff. Davis in the States within the "Confederacy" in which cause the rebellion was inaugurated.

Thus, looking at the present appearance of things within and without the rebel lines we may safely assume that within six mouths from this time the Union will be restored. We shall be all together as one nation again. We shall be more assured of our strength, military and moral. Of our military strength, because we have proved by the bloody ordeal through which we have passed that there is no limit to our resources in men, in valor, in self-sacrifice. Of our moral strength, because we have furnished evidence to the world that a nation not a century old, illustrating the principles of selfgovernment, can maintain itself against the severest of all assaults upon its permanency-a desperate internecine war-and yet outlive it. The States having all come together in harmony, internal difficulties being settled, the erness of factionism and sectionalism having been fused and combined—as metals are by the alchemist-in a crucible of common suffering into a more substantial material, we will be in a position not only to repay with interest the slights and insults of foreign Powers in our day of trouble, but to state emphatically our policy upon this continent, and insist that this policy, once declared, must be acknowledged.

The time will then have come when our government must issue a manifesto to the foreign Powers, stating how this war arose, and showing that it was originated and fostered by England, which treacherously took advantage of the domestic institution of slavery to create dissensions between different sections of the country, with the hope of destroying this gov-

Slavery has been heretofore the great danger to the stability of the republic, and it was necessary for our safety that it should be obliterated. It is virtually driven out of existence by the war. But there is another danger remaining. It is the attempted supremacy of European Powers on the continent of America. This must be settled by very emphatic action as soon as we are again a united nation. The presumptuous claims of France in Mexico, asserted through her Austrian catspaw, Maximilian, must be met with an unanswerable protest, backed by an army of veterans, whose past deeds attest their power to enforce whatever doctrine they may carry on the points of their bayonets. In like manner the pretensions of Spain in St. Domingo must be overhauled, and antarbanes in a grinking house in Chatham, square, a her right to reconstruct a mountaineal despot-

ism in a republic, established under the inspiration of our own successful system, must b vigorously disputed. Both France and Spain must be served with a twelvementh's "notice to quit" Mexico and St. Domingo. All the nations of Europe must be taught that the United States are in a position to exercise a protectorate over nations enjoying self-government on the whole of this continent and the adjacent islands, from Labrador to the Horn. As for England, opportunity will not be wanting to inflict condign punishment upon that treacherous Power, and it will fall hot and heavy when the time comes

Such is the future which this war has marked out for us. The experiment to divide the country into sections, and yet maintain its prosperity and greatness, has failed, as it has ever failed in past history. The right of secession once admitted, and there would be no limit to it. It is not one, but a dozen seceded sections we would have before many years, each one weak and contemptible in itself. Such was the result when the great Roman empire was broken up. Its vast dominions in Southern Europe were split into separate sections, not one of which, after many centuries, has attained the grandeus of the old empire. The result was the same when, at a later period, the immense consolidated power of Charlemagne was frittered away and his empire divided into innumerable petty

Thus, then, this sanguinary war, which the enemies of republicanism so fondly hoped would prove the grave of republican institutions, will leave the United States stronger than ever to assume the championship and assert the supremacy of democratic government.

The City Sewers-The Necessity That Something Should be Done.

In another column we give an extract from the annual report of the Croton Aqueduct De partment, calling attention, with very commendable sharpness and force, to the disgrace ful condition of this city in respect to sewers No city in the world, as the report justly says, possesses greater natural advantages for the establishment of a perfect system of sewerage than ours-built as it is, practically, on a strip of land washed by tidewater on both sidesyet the fact is that but few cities are worse off than ours in this respect. Our sewers, up to the present time, have been constructed without any regard to scientific principles or to system, and also without any regard to economy. The result is that, though they have cost the city an outrageously great price, they are utterly ineffective, and do not accomplish their purpose. They do not carry away the eity filth. So far are they from doing this that in many instances they merely act as great wells for the accumulation of this filth in immense masses, and these reeking masses fill the cellars of many houses in the city with a "pestilent congregation of vapors" that is certain death. Physicians can trace some of our city sewers by the fevers they breed; and there are certain houses in the city that, from this cause are almost as fatal as the npas tree was thought to be. In this way the city is worse in some districts than it would be without any sewers

at all. For the construction of sewers in a district of four hundred acres in extent it costs, under the plan upon which our sewers have been hitherto uselessly built, the sum of \$1,793,074 80. The Croton Aqueduct Department estimates that the same district could be well and effectively sewered for \$679,946 99. By this the city would save \$1,113,127 81. New, here is the whole trouble. Here is a million dollars to be distributed by the Common Council, and that is the reason why we have no sewers that will drain the city. The matter must be taken out of the hands of the Common Council. At present the city sewerage belongs to the Croton Department, "subject to the orders and direchave decent sewerage it must be given to the Aqueduct Department entirely. This is a matter that the Legislature should take up at once. It is one that is of the most vital importance in any view of the sanitary interests of this city. Our sanitary arrangements are all atrocious, and need to be stirred up from the bottom : but there is no fact in our city life that is worse in a sanitary point of view than this one of the sewers. Pestilence is bred under every street, that money may be corruptly dispensed to contractors, and there must be a change.

ARRITRARY ARRESTS-A PROPER INVESTIGA rion.—The Military Committee of the House of Representatives are now acting under a resolution of that body directing said committee to ascertain "the number of persons confined in the Old Capitol and Carroll prisons, the dates of their arrests and confinement, the charges against them; whether any army officers are among them, and, if so, whether the laws for such cases made and provided have been respected; whether any persons are confined in said prisons without written charges, and whether any of those prisoners have had a trial," &c., &c. For the purpose of ferreting out the truth in these inquiries the committee is further authorized to send for persons and After the adoption of this proposition Mr.

Thaddeus Stevens moved a reconsideration, in order to amend the resolution so as to limit the committee to the "expediency" of the proposed investigation; but the House, by an almost unanimous vote, decided that there was no question of the "expediency" of this thing; and so the investigation is under way. It is a good move, and we have every reason to expect that it will bring about some astonishing revelations, and some wholesome checks and balances in regard to this much abused power of arbitrary arrests and imprisonments. Let the committee fearlessly prosecute their inquiries and do their duty.

SPECULATORS IN GOODS NOT WANTED YET IN SAVANNAH .- The Secretary of War, who has just returned from Savannah, says "a mistake prevalls at the North as to the present inducement for commerce" there; that the city has "not yet any large population to be supplied, no credit money, no commodities of exchange, and that there can be no great amount for a considerable period." Shippers of dry goods, gro ceries, liquors, &c., will please take notice, and remember that "stringent precautions against supplies that might go to the enemy have been ade and will be enforced by General Sher-

THE OBJECT AND RESULT OF BLAIR'S PEACE Mission-The recovery of some of the title deeds stolen by the rebels from his house at Silver Spring last summer. "Galy this and

England, Holland and the United States are the only nations in modern history which have produced great naval heroes. But although his nation is not yet ninety years old, while England and Holland count their ages by cenuries, we have already far surpassed the both in naval warfare. The trident which Holland took from Neptune, and Britannia snatched from Holland, is now wielded by the Genius of America. We rule the seas as we have always ruled the shore. Von Tromp, whose fame answered to his name, and who carried a broom at his masthead to sweep the ocean; Drake, who destroyed the Spanish armada; Cochran, who ranks among England's celebrities, and Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar and Copenhagen, have been superseded by our Farragut, Porter, Dupont and other gallant sailors. The historic roll of the world's great men will have to be rewritten; for Americans now claim the highest places for their generals and their admirals.

Before our nation was fully organized it had

produced a naval hero who carried terror to the English coast and broke the pride of English sailors. More scientific fighters have since crowned our arms with victory; but the daring, skill and pluck of John Paul Jones, the first of American commodores, will always remain immortal. The war with Tripoli and the war of 1812 brought out a host of such ieroes as Hull, Bainbridge, Decatur, Preble, McDonough, Somers, Truxton, Lawrence, Perry and David Porter, and England could find no rivals to such sailors. The war of 1812, conducted while this country was yet in its infancy, settled the question of relative superiority in naval affairs between the Old World and the New. During our present war, having no other nation to surpass, we have surpassed ourselves. The students and the sons of the heroes of 1812 have eclipsed their masters and their fathers. Vice Admiral Farragut, who fought on the Essex under old Commodore Porter, now stands at the head of the United States Navy. Admiral David D. Porter, the son of that same commodore, now ranks next to Farragut, and is the hero of our latest victory. Dupont, Drayton, Winslow, Blake, Radford, Rowan, Macomb, Rhind, Cushing, Thornton, Preston, young Lieutenant Porter and a number of other officers have also distinguished themselves and their country; while on every ship in our service are unknown heroes, patiently waiting for their opportunities to make themselves equally famous. Should the war last long enough our muster roll of glory will have to be largely increased. Our army and navy are vicing with each other in giving us great men. Already we can challenge the world to compare heroes with us, name for name, and at the end of another war there will be no niche in the temple of fame not occupied by a great American. Farragut won his present position by the

pattles of New Orleans and Mobile Bay.

the former he sailed through a sea of fire, de-

molished forts and iron-clad rams, destroyed

At

fire ships, fire rafts and timber traps, overcame every legitimate and infernal obstacle, and finally sank the rebel fleet and captured the city. At the latter he laughed at submarine does, silenced heavy batteries, fought his way into the bay, captured an iron monster expressly devised for his destruction, and disrsed or took possession of the rest of the rebel navy. These exploits, which are perfectly unparalleled, and beside which the victories of Von Tromp, Drake, Nelson and Cochran seem quite insignificant, have rendered the Vice Admiral illustrious for all time. Heroes may appear who shall be able to rival him, but no nortal can ever excel him. Dupont having been retired after his magnificent victory at Hilton Head, and Dahlgren having failed to take Charleston, it was fast becoming the settled conviction of the public that Farragut was to be alone in his glory. But now Admiral upon Fort Fisher was grandly planned and splendidly executed. He handled his imense fleet as neatly and effectively as his father handled the Essex. Although the first attempt failed through the incompetency of Butler, Admiral Porter did not relinquish the task before him. Had not Grant sent General Terry to assist him, he would have attacked Fort Fisher with his sailors and marines. Instead of wasting any time, he drilled his men for the assault by reconnoissances at Fort Macon, on the Carolina coast. When General Terry arrived Porter at once heartily co-operated with him. In all his orders the Admiral showed his determination to succeed. When he called for a storming party from the fleet, his only anxiety was that they should "board the fort on the river in a sea manlike way." During the fight he would not "take any unfair advantage of the enemy by using the iron vessels alone." The only mistake made in the attack was the excellent one of "firing too rapidly." Well may the country be proud of such a hero, who is as chivalric as be is brave. Never before did any nation develop at once such soldiers and such sailors. Defended by them, the Stars and Stripes shall foat over every sea and be feared and re spected in every land. Let the socient poets sing of the heroes of Greece and Rome; the Troubadors sound the praises of the knights of the middle ages, and France and England vaunt their more modern but almost forgotten glories When America produces a poet as sublime as the themes with which he has to deal we shall hear no more of the beroes of Homer and of Virgil, of ancient or of modern Europe; for Grant and Farragut, Sherman and Porter, Thomas and Dupont, Sheridan and Winslow, Terry and ning will take their places in undying verse Until that poet comes, history and the HERALD will be his substitutes.

THE TRIBUNE ON THE NEWS .- The Tribune astonished its readers yesterday by claiming to be a newspaper, and by asserting that it had beaten the HERALD twice in the last twenty years. When we remember the confession of the Tribune editor that "the HERALD is constantly ahead." and when we recollect that, only last week, Sam Wilkeson, the Tribune's chie correspondent, petitioned Congress to aid him to keep up with the HERALD reporters, we may well laugh at the Tribane's nonsense. We do feel very badly, however, at the Tribune's saying that our splendid diagram of Fort Fisher, Cape Clear and the entrance to Wilmington was "an old and huge map of a locality familiar to everybody." We are rather proud of our maps; we get them up more quickly, clearly and correctly than anybody else; we are gratified to see them so often copied into other papers, on both sides of the Atlautic; and therefore it burts us when the Tribune calls them "old," "huge" and "familiar to everybody"-although they must

be familiar to everybody, since the Herald goes everywhere. Nevertheless, we are comforted by the reflection that the Tribune people could never have seen our map of Will harbor before, or else they would not have blundered into the statement that the capture of Fort Fisher will have no effect blockade running. The rebels say that it will, and they ought to know. Our map shows that it will, and our surveyors ought to know. Perhaps if the Tribune people did not worship Ben Butler so fanatically they would study our maps and know something, too. We move that Sam Wilkeson's petition be granted. There is no excitement in being "constantly

Recruiting in the City Nearly Suspended-Strange Action of the Common Coun-cil-What Can Be Done?

On inquiry we learn with regret that recruiting at the headquarters of the Supervisors' Committee, and also the payment of bounties, has dwindled down to an infinitisimal quantity. Just at the moment when we want men when almost the certainty of a draft is su pended over us; when, unless our quota is filled by the 15th of February, the roll call of the provost marshals of every district in the city will be heard, and the wheel of the lottery will be turned, drawing an army prize for many a gallant youth-just at ment, when we required two hundred men per day to fill our quota, the committee are not paying the bounty to a dozen per day. This too, includes all credits for this city, whether brought in as substitutes, from the offices of the provost marshals or enlisted by the committee itself. The business of volunteering appears to be blocked, while the day for the conscription is rapidly approaching. We learn, on investigation, that there are good reasons for this state of affairs-obstacles to our success which can only be removed through the action of the people themselves and our city authorities. In the first place, the loan lately authorized by the Supervisors for the payment of increased bounties, if the committee so elect, is not yet sanctioned by the Legislature, and our citizens do not appear sufficiently patriotic to step forward and advance the money to the Comptroller in anticipation. The committee, therefore, decline to advance the rate of bounties, apprehensive that the present fund will be exhausted before a new supply is furnished—the consequence of which would be to cause the suspension of business altogether. Where, we would ask, are our patriotic capitalists, with their incomes of twenty, fifty, one hundred half million and two millions per annum Another obstacle standing in the way of the committee is that recruiting is going on here for the regular army, for which greater inducement to the broker or agent is offered for men than by the committee, though the recruit him self gets less. The numbers thus obtained is large, scarcely one of whom is credited to our quota. It is useless to remonstrate with the recruiting officer, for his acts are doubtless sanctioned by the government; but it is wholly unjust on the part of the government to allow such action. It ought to be stopped, or allow the men enlisting here to be credited to our

But the greatest obstacle to the success the committee and the most reprehensible is, we learn, the action of the Common Council in allowing to almost any one asking for it a recr booth or tent, stuck up anywhere about our streets. The City Hall Park is disfigured with these nuisances, in which a stupendous system of robbery of the city of its best men to enlist in other places is carried on. Our Aldermanic boards are, in fact, encouraging enlistments of our own men in other places or States. They have, by authorizing the booths-thus granting great facilities-offered premiums for men fill the anotas of districts ontside of the cit New York thus, in reality-but unwittingly, we believe-doing more towards enforcing a draft upon us than all other causes combined The "runners" or "brokers," occupying these booths secure from one bundred and fifty to two hundred men per day, not one of which do our committee pay the bounty to, or are credited to our quota. They are all run off where the broker can obtain a few dollars more than by handing them over to our own authorities, and his acts are sanctioned by our Common Council. This is the greatest outrage on the citizens of New York, and should be stopped at once; and if our city legislature allow this thing to go on after having learned the facts of the case, the members of the two boards should be held responsi ble if an unrelenting draft is brought upon us. They should pass an ordinance putting a stop to this thing immediately, and cause the arrest and punishment of every man engaged in enveigling a person out of the city to volunteer. We surely require every able bodied man who rightfully belongs to us, and we want the assistance of every man, whether he be priest or alderman, banker or merchant, in illing our own quota, not robbing their own households for the purpose of benefiting other States or districts. We cannot afford this kind of liberality. Remove the difficulties we have referred to, set aside the obstacles which now so hamper the action of the Supervisors' Committee, and it would have our quota filled before the middle of February. But if all these detriments are to continue a draft is as certain as that the sun rises. Let all take beed and act

THE LOSS OF FORT FISHER-"A BLESSING IN Disguise."—The Richmond Dispatch says that while some melancholy persons in the rebel capital regard the loss of Fort Fisher as "a disaster," there is a very large party of very sensible fellows who consider it as "a bl in disguise," and so they are disposed to be olly. Those Richmond rebels are genuine aughing philosophers. They spend millions of money, they devote years of labor, they sacriice thousands of their negroes and tens o thousands of their soldiers (over fifty thousand for Vicksburg) in their efforts to hold an important city or military position, and when it is ost those Richmond philosophers, like little Toots, pronounce it a matter of "no consequence;" or, like the plous abolitionists before the war, who broke forth into a psalm when tarred and feathered and carried on a Southern rail, they sing a song of joy, for their punishment is but "a blessing in disguise."

At this rate the downfall of Richmond will be the signal for a glorious universal Souther ubilee, from the James river to the Rio Grande. And why not? Are not all these military disasters to Jeff. Davis "blessings in disguise" to the people groaning and bleeding under his ferocious despotism? Does not ever